

all such cases the treatment must be general, the aim of the physician being to restore the body to as normal condition as possible by rectifying all morbid states in individual organs.

Adjourned.

(To be concluded.)

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Leprosy Question."

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:

Sir:—In Prof. Blane's lecture on "The Leprosy Question" reported in your issue of the 23d ultimo, he says that the Leprosy Investigating Committee sent out from London in Oct. 1890, have discovered the fact that *the germ of leprosy can be cultivated*. If the professor had closely followed up Dr. Arning's researches he would have learned that Dr. Arning made many cultures of the germ as early as 1884. So this is anything but a new discovery.

D. C. NEWMAN, M.D.

Spokane, Wash., May 2, 1892.

Monument to Prof. Gross.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:

I heartily approve of a monument to the late Prof. Gross, and regret that the project was not undertaken sooner. But I do not think that Washington is the most appropriate place for it. There we naturally look for the monuments of those who have made their mark in the army, the navy, and the government of the country, but not for the monuments of those who have been eminent in the medical profession in other cities. Washington is not a medical centre, and it seems to me, that Prof. Gross' monument would be entirely out of place there. It ought to be placed in the city with which most of his life and works have identified, namely, in Philadelphia.

If there are any of his pupils who sat under him for three years, as the writer did, who think differently, we should like to hear from them.

DOUGLAS GRAHAM, M.D.,

20 Dwight St., Boston, Mass., April 27, 1892.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:

In looking over THE JOURNAL OF May 7, page 598, I note that Dr. Lester, of David City, Neb., calls attention to a "delightful odor not unlike that of the tube-rose" which he observes after taking a dose of acetanilid. You state that it is "undoubtedly an idiosyncrasy or a phenomenon having a limited range."

I can confirm in my own case Dr. Lester's statements, having frequently noted the odor, and having called the attention of others to the fact, and have had them to confirm my discovery. I have, furthermore, frequently stated to other practitioners that I knew that antikamnia contained acetanilid because this peculiar odor developed after I had taken a dose. None of the other phenol derivatives showed this odor.

T. J. HAPPEL.

Trenton, Tenn., May 7, 1892.

NECROLOGY.

DR. D. R. BALL, of Nelson, Neb., died April 11, 1892, at the age of 67 years. He had practiced medicine for forty-four years, twenty-five years in Iowa and nineteen years in Nebraska. He was a member of the Nebraska State Medical

Society, and also of the American Medical Association. He was thoroughly a Christian physician.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, Esq., of Chicago, recently deceased, has left us an example that embraces the sum of the virtues of the most advanced Christian civilization, as represented by industry, temperance, frugality, simplicity, purity, uprightness and public spirit. The entire community—but more especially the medical profession—is under weighty obligations to him for his influence, together with that of his associate trustee of the Newberry Library, E. W. Blatchford, Esq., in establishing the medical department of the library. The members of the Chicago Medical Society feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, publicly to express their sense of gratitude for the enlightened generosity with which the trustees of the library have acted in this matter. Although the medical department of the library is yet in its infancy, enough has been done to give assurance of its final perfection. The full fruition of this work is not for us, but if it is carried forward in the spirit of its inception, its benign influences will extend to future ages, and bless generations yet unborn.

(Signed) Committee, { EPHRAIM INGALS, M.D.,
F. C. HOTZ, M.D.,
R. D. MACARTHUR, M.D.

Chicago, May 5, 1892.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE INFLUENZA ON THE GROWTH OF TUMORS OF THE FEMALE GENITALIA. By Carl Leclerc (Inaug. Diss., Strasburg, 1891).—The writer reports on nine cases of large pelvic tumors which came under observation in the Gynecological Clinic of Strasburg during the summer of 1890. In the previous winter all the patients had suffered severely from the influenza. The tumors had lately grown with unusual rapidity. The nine cases were: two subserous myomata, four ovarian cysts, two cases of generalized carcinoma of the ovaries, and a case of widespread carcinoma of the abdominal organs, the origin of which could not be accurately made out. Leclerc considers he is justified in assuming that there is an etiological connection between influenza and the rapid growth of the tumors, which were in some cases enormous. The patients a few months previously, that is, before the attack of influenza, were not even aware of the existence of the tumors. In all cases the genitalia were very congested. The congestion of the pelvic organs accompanying influenza (and other infectious diseases), and which is present for some considerable time after the attacks, is the cause of the rapid growth of the tumors. Moreover, the great prostration in influenza lowers the vitality of the cells, and the tumor, being no longer held in check by the resistance of the surrounding atmosphere, grows in all directions at the cost of those normal tissues.

The author also mentions a case of tubercul. genital. et periton. in a young woman of 20, which was only diagnosed after an attack of influenza, and which ran a rapid course.—C. Th. Eckhardt, *Centralb. f. Gynäkologie*, No. 6, 1892.

THE COST OF AN EPIDEMIC.—Dr. Thresh, the medical officer for the county of Essex, having obtained full returns of the late epidemic of influenza, estimates that no fewer than 450 persons died under the immediate attack, and that no fewer than 1,400 deaths occurred in the county from its direct and indirect influence. The monetary loss for the two months during which the epidemic prevailed he states at not less than £50,000, on the basis of the loss of wages of adults calculated at 12s. a week. He adds: "I am, however, afraid that had the county suffered from an epidemic among cattle, causing in the time the same number of deaths and inflicting the same pecuniary loss, the alarm produced would have been greater and more permanent."—*Brit. Med. Journal*.